Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, NEWS, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XV. PHILADELPHIA. FEBRUARY 13. 1836. Whole No. 7[illegible]9

For the Saturday Evening Post.

ENIGMA.

I'm us'd in all countries, all nations and climates,
By Princes and Poets, by Bishops and Primates,
And yet you may search the whole universe round
No place in the earth have I ever been found—
Aloft in the stars spangled sky am I seen
The sun cannot rise, nor without me, can shine—
In clouds, storms and tempest in safety I ride
But in hail, rain or thunder I cannot abide—
I roam in the forest, am seen in the mountains,
I live in all rivers, all seas, and all fountains,
Tho' no woodland or timber I never am near,
Nor does ever my image in water appear—
No flowers can blossom without my kind care,
No wilderness blooms unless I am there—
By me the rich rose tree and daisy are moulded,
Their leaves made to sprout and their blossoms unfolded.
Yet no field do I visit, no garden go nigh,
And from the gay tulip my charms I deny—
In all states of the union I'm constantly seen,
But never have been to Ohio or Maine—
I've lived in all ages since Adam's dread fall,
But in the iron or golden I've not liv'd at all,
No reason can pass without my assistance,
Yet from autumn and winter I keep at a distance;
I delight much in slaughter, but never in death,
And am in the best spirits when quite out of breath—
I dwell with the muse whether near or remote
And in music's sweet symphony strike a bold note,
Tho' deform'd in my features and crooked my face,
In beauty's soft bosom I find a snug place.

OBED.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

THE RING,

OR LOVERS' MISTAKES.

"A something light as air—a look,
A word unkind, or wrongly taken—
The love that tempests ne'er had shook,
A touch, a tone like this, has shak'n."—*Moore.*

"And Miss Livingston's really going to be married to old Gen. Swann! Miss Livingston!—that proud Irish creature, that though the world was made only to worship her, and no beau worthy to touch the tip of her little finger, going to have a man old enough to be her great-great grand-father—and as ugly as sin to the bargain!!! Well, this is retribution, if ever ...

... bachelor, who pressed forward to conduct her; "I vow I feel old age creeping all over me at your touch. Monsieur F[illegible], *serie a vous pair*; any news from *la belle France*? Oh! dear delightful Paris, *quand vous je reviendrai*? Ah! Virrian! are you there? Do come and take care of me through this horrid mob; for I would fain "pass on in unblenched majesty," if that is possible in an assembly made up of soap-boilers and tallow-chandlers."

And rudely elbowing the female partner of a civic dignitary belonging to the latter craft—and levelling her eye-glass, that appropriate appendage to a shepherdess, full in the face of each one she passed, the lady, paramount of the *beau monde*, moved on, leaning upon the handsome Ernest Virrian; her plump person, ducking and diving in a succession of what were meant for French courtesies—but which came much nearer the abasement of Eastern prostration,—and her voice, not silvery sweet but shrill—dying away in murmurs of "Waltz? oh! yes—certainly—*tout à l'heure*—when the crowd gets a little more dense. My harp? I have not seen or touched it this age.

"The harp that once thro' Tara's halls,
The soul of music shed—
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
As if that soul were fled."

Its strings are all out of tune, and jar like those of my heart. Excuse me, do, I beg. *Sur mon honneur* I am not up to "Little Winny Wilkins;" to night, I feel strangely "inclined to the melting mood." But I'll give you "Young Lochinvar," if that will be acceptable."

And so said, so done. The fingers blundering and flying over the piano-keys, flourished away in a series of bounds, jerks, and *capriccios*, intended to depict the progress of the knight

"So faithful in love, and so dauntless in war,"

from his first "coming out of the West," to the "racing and chasing on Cannobie Lee;" while a pair of lungs, that might have excited the envy of Stentor, screamed forth after much preliminary coquetry, and with no variation of time or tone. The whole eight verses, whereby "the lovely Lady Heron," prompts and entrances her royal lover. But exquisite as Scott's ballad must be ever held, alack for the age of chivalry! its present rehearsal failed to elicit any thing like the rapturous bearing accorded to the original performance. Mr. Virrian vanished at the first notes of the prelude; ...

... than a bridegroom. The nursery-legend of Beauty and the Beast, was nothing to this absurd monstrosity. He now recollected having heard several speeches, tantamount to assertion of the incredible fact, buzzed into his ears by the fair Maria, while half-lounging, half-dozing beside her on the sofa. With clenched teeth and hands, a burning brain, and the fierce gesture of passion enforced, indeed, to calmness, but ready to boil over at a touch, he pushed his way out of the house, consigning the whole party to perdition in a volley of most emphatic curses; and it would have been with absolute pleasure, had he learnt of Miss Livingston's meeting her death on the road to Swann's Court, whither she had gone off in triumph, and as he swore on purpose to mask his feelings.

[*To be continued.*]

From the London Literary Souvenir, for 1830.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY ALARIC A. WATTS.

I.

I saw her in her morn of hope, in life's delicious spring,
A radiant creature of the earth, just bursting on the wing;
Elate and joyous as the lark when first it soars on high,
Without a shadow in its path,—a cloud upon its sky!

II.

I see her yet—so fancy dreams—her soft, unbraided hair,
Gleaming, like sun-light upon snow, above her forehead fair;—
Her large dark eyes, of changing light, the winning smile that played,
In dimpling sweetness, round a mouth Expression's self had made!

III.

And light alike of heart and step, she bounded on her way,
Nor dreamed the flowers that round her bloomed would ever know decay;—
She had no winter in her note, but evermore would sing
(What darker season had she proved?) of spring—of only spring!

IV.

Alas, alas, that hopes like her's, so gentle and so bright,
The growth of many a happy year, one wayward hour should blight,—
Bow down her fair but fragile form, her brilliant brow o'ercast,
And make her beauty—like her bliss—a shadow of the past!

V.

Years came and went—we met again,—but what a change was there!
The glassy calmness of the eye, that whispered of despair,—
The fitful flushing of the cheek,—the lips compressed and thin,—
The clench of the attenuate hands,—proclaimed the strife within.

VI.

Yet, for each ravaged charm of earth some pitying power had given
Beauty, of more than mortal birth,—a spell that breathed of heaven;—
And as she bent, resigned and meek, beneath the chastening blow,
With all a martyr's fervid faith her features seemed to glow.

VII.

No wild reproach—no bitter word—in that sad hour was spoken,
For hopes deceived, for love betrayed, and plighted pledges broken;—
Like Him who for his murderers prayed,—she wept, but did not chide,
And her last orisons arose for him for whom she died.

VIII.

Thus—thus—too oft the traitor man repays fond woman's truth;
Thus blighting, in his wild caprice, the blossoms of her youth;
And sad it is, in griefs like these, o'er visions loved and lost,
That the truest and the tenderest heart must always suffer most.

Gunnery.—One Alexander Gun, belonging to the Customs, was dismissed for improper conduct. The entry opposite his name in the books, stood thus:—"A Gun discharged for making a false report."

Single Copies of the S. E. Post,
ARE KEPT FOR SALE AT
McMakin's, L. L. Hotel, corner of Second and N Third st.
Snyder's Bookstore, Second, above Pine street.
Morgan's High street, above Bonville.
Clarke's 78 Race street.
Mrs. McWilliam's Variety Store, N. 9th street.
Wm. Bensch's Grocery, corner Fifth and Jackson st.

Saturday Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA:
FEBRUARY 16, 1833.

To Readers and Correspondents.

We receive, in entire good humour, the admonitions of our friend, who writes from Lawrence, and it is possible that we may make some efforts to reason his good nature out. The writer, should, however, remember the old adage, "what is one person's sweet is another's poison," and reverse charity accordingly.

"A friend to knowledge," sparks in high terms for "Marion Library and Literary Association," and solicits for the institution, from liberal contributions in money or books. We know one gentleman worthy of the institution in question, but the general tendency of benevolent and literary societies, is undoubtedly localized, especially when their endeavors are participated in by the younger branches of society. The location of the Marion Library, on the east corner, near Race, is, we presume, quite eligible, for we have no recollection of the premises refer ed to by "Darlen."

The "Matrimonial Question" by Spring Garden, will be inserted next week, but, though not original, it will probably be new to some of our readers.

"The last blows at parting," by "Reminiscence of a Summer Night," and "The Bride," by "Constant Reader," are received.

The articles signed "W. H. H." "Hero" "Moulton," "Fly," "Byron," "R. N." and "Ego," we respectfully decline.

☞ The February number of "The Casket," will be published about the 20th instant. It will be established with a beautiful plate of the latest fashions, handsomely coloured, and will be the first of four engravings of the fashions, to be given in the course of the year.

The March number which will appear about the 15th of March, will contain *an elegant new colored map of Texas, Mexico and the South-western portion of the United States*, engraved from the best authorities, expressly for the work. Public attention being now peculiarly directed towards the country, we have at a believed that the publication of this map, announced, as it will be, be a condensed sketch of those countries, will be very generally acceptable.

PORTLAND MAGAZINE.—This is the title of a neatly and tastefully executed, work, which is published monthly in Portland, Maine. It is conducted by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, a lady of high intellectual endowments, whose gifted pen we always peruse, with more than ordinary interest. The contents of the February number are well selected. We regret that the enlargement of which the editor complains in a note appended to the story of "The Daughter," should have prevented her from finishing so admirable a sketch. We shall await it in the next number.

YOUNG LADIES BOOK OF POETRY.—Messrs. Deforder, Thomas & Co have just published a neat little work under this title. It is embellished with two very neat engravings, and comprises a great variety of elegant poetical extracts, from the works of British and American authors. The selections have been made with taste and discrimination, and the volume cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to all ladies of education and refinement. It merits very favorable notice.

OUTLINES OF SACRED HISTORY.—Messrs. Key and Biddle have just published a volume, entitled "Outlines of Sacred History, from the creation of the world to the destruction of Jerusalem." It is illustrated with thirty engravings on wood, and is intended for the use of the Sunday and Families. The author states in the preface that it has been his endeavour to supply a summary of Sacred History, which might be used either as a class book in schools or for reading in private families, which would meet the wants and habits of readers of the present generation, and the time of persons of moderate age. As such a publication is much to be considered recommended.

The same publishers have issued the new and most popular works, such as the productions of Bulwer, Marryat, Lover, D'Israeli, and their cheap series. The series was commenced with Reeve, the brave of Mr. Bulwer's productions, which was followed up by The Disowned and Devereux. Thousand and Marryat has succeeded by other works of a high character—the newly printed, and substantially bound in muslin, at the very low price of fifty cents per vol.—the whole forming an entire work.

THE HUGUENOTS MARITIAN UNMARRIED.—M. A. B. Engstrom, of this city, has just published a little volume under that title, professing to give a full explanation of the principal performances of Legerdemain, executed by Monsieur Adrien and other performers, in this country. Some of the explanations on the subject are shrewdly, showing the character of the machinery necessary to aid the performer, and the whole of the explanations are very interesting. The performances are not in a popular book for those who desire certain magic, and with its assistance, almost any one may make a great number of curious tricks. The amused experiment, has a beautiful character well performed.

To kindle a blaze under Water.—Take a cheap gin-glass—gallon—throw three grains of phosphorus, and three times as much of sulphur of potash, in the glass with water. Have him a cup, containing about a tea-spoonful of sulphuret of lime, and throw it under.

To perform the Experiment.—Place the glass, with the pipe and mud, upon the table. Take the glass and hold it before the audience, stating at the same time—as you perceive that the glass contains nothing but water, which is colourless, and cannot burn. But I will now produce a fire in the water, which must appear rather unnatural to most persons. Take the pipe and put the end of the stem through the water, and blow a few communications in the glass. Pour into the bowl of the pipe the sulphuric acid, which will combine with the communication, and produce a very powerful flame. This is the way to "set the Thames on fire."

COMMUNICATION.

TEMPERANCE.

"Hard and suffering, *first the parent of despair, and then of crime.*"

Drunkenness is said to be the Mother of crimes. But as our drunkenness sometimes produced by want and suffering. Is it true that the drunkenness of the slave who is driven "beg or starve"—or, is not the intoxication of the master—sometimes produced by wealth being driven to that unhappy alternative of drunkenness or misery? Let the reader judge for himself. Decide.

That reflections should lead us to inquire—to what cause want and suffering among men are mainly attributable, whether to poverty or to vice, is to be found in immorality or selfishness?

Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

COMMUNICATION.

SCIENTIFIC CLASS BOOK, PART SECOND.

Messrs. Key & Biddle have just published the second number of their series of books, entitled "Outlines of Science, the most important facts and principles of Chemistry, by Prof. Hare, of the University of Pennsylvania." The first part, containing Natural Philosophy, and a few astronomic facts found room to speak in terms of commendation of the work, and we now call the attention of Teachers, and other friends of education to it. The present number contains a second part of Outlines of Natural Science, including Chemistry and its relations to Electricity, with many valuable facts and scientific, geology, and several others of equal interest. We may perhaps say enough when we state that the author of these various works, especially by the aid of the cut annexed which Professor Hare has given to illustrate from whence arise the work names, have left no room for further praise. Every fact and theory stated by the author, we have remarked those relating to the connexion of electricity and heat, and the latter to the existence of incandescent gases, were most concise and clear, a number of illustrations of the effects of heat, and the application of the Safety Lamp to the use of miners, are surrounding in important facts, we should point out in each.

There is so much subjects as metallurgy, geology, and the science of organic bodies, a number of which will commend the work to those who have time to spend of original information. We perceive that the third part is already in press.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, last inst. by the Rev. Mr. Wyatcher, Mr. Charles Bonsall, to Miss Maria L. daughter of George Knorr, all of Darby.

On the 1st of December last, by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. Charles M. Keller, of Washington, D. C. to Miss S. daughter of the late William Sheppard, of the county of Philadelphia.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst. by the Rev. Chas. A. Davis, Mr. William B. Rakish, to Miss Mary D. Thomas, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by J. na Thompson, Esq. Mr. Jas. Wilson, to Miss Sarah Prowe, all of this city.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. James Wilson, Mr. Ezra M. Brady, of Frederick county, Maryland, to Miss Ann C. daughter of Mr. Barney, Esq. of this city.

On Tuesday evening, 5th inst. by the Rev. James Wilson, Mr. Thomas J. Lewis, to Miss Elma Serbeth Clarke, all of this city.

On Tuesday, 5th inst. by the Rev. G. Duffield, Mr. William E. Haverstick, of Lancaster, to Miss Rachel H. Boyer, of this city.

On Thursday evening, 6th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pease, Mr. William Lynn, of Cumberland, Maryland, to Miss Anna Smith Browne, daughter of A. M. Esq. of this city.

On the 7th inst. by Alderman John Laws, Jonathan Heaver, Jun. to Mary Burton, daughter of the late Henry Burton, all of the Northern Liberties.

On the 7th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Moses Wallace, of this city, to Miss Eliza Steel, of Kensington.

On the 12th ult. by the same, Mr. John W. Kelley, to Miss Angeline Cecil, both of this city.

On the 6th inst. by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Daniel Weckerley, to Miss Ann Ducher, both of Kensington.

On Monday evening, by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. Archibald Bowen, to Miss Mary Jane Wee.

At Florida Meeting-House, in Hopkins, on 6th day the 25th of first month, William E. Cooper, of Gloucester, to Elizabeth R. Robeson, of Kingston county, N. J.

In Dover, on Monday, the 1st inst. by the Rev. Jos. Barkley, Henry Todd, Esq. to Miss Eliza Swift, W. daughter of Elias B. Swift, all of Dover, Delaware.

On Thursday, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Benjamin, Mr. Peter Prothero, to Miss Sarah Ann Hickey, all of Penn. Delaware.

At New York, on the 2d inst. by the Rev. Robert Cushman, Mr. Alexander Hamilton, Jr. to Miss Elizabeth Anna, daughter of the late Daniel Smith.

DEATHS.

On Thursday afternoon, 6th inst. in the 7th year of her age, Ann Elizabeth Bond.

On Thursday night, 6th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Bonnier, in the 68th year of her age.

On Thursday, 6th inst. Mrs. Rachel Ashtide, widow of Joseph Ashtide, in the 78th year of her age.

On Thursday evening, 6th inst. Thomas, son of Jas. and Grace Powell, aged 3 months and 8 days.

On Thursday morning, 6th inst. Thomas, son of Jas. and Grace Powell, aged 3 months and 8 days.

On Saturday morning, 2d inst. of Apoplexy, George Woolner, in the 65th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 1st inst. Mary, in the 51st year of her age, John, daughter of John M. Aldrich, late of this city.

On the 6th inst. P. Wilmer, Esq. Merchant, of this city.

On Friday morning, of pulmonary consumption, Mrs. Eleanor Hunter, in the 45th year of her age.

On Thursday, 6th inst. Joseph Paley Roberts, son of Andrew Roberts, in the 6th year of his age.

On Sunday afternoon, 9th inst. after a lingering illness, Elijah E. Myers, in the 28th year of his age.

On Monday morning, 6th inst. Mr. Charles Wenrose, a native of Pennsylvania, in the 70th year of his age.

On Sunday morning, 9th inst. Jane Wentworth Greenleaf, wife of Mr. Samuel Greenleaf, in the 32d year of her age.

On Saturday, 1st inst. Mrs. Juliana Simpson, of Englishtown, New Jersey, formerly of Baraboo, Ireland.

On the 3d inst. Henry Fisher, late of Newton, Gloucester county, New Jersey, in the 67th year of his age.

On Wednesday morning, 6th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Mary Ann Woodland, in the 45th year of her age.

On Wednesday afternoon, 6th inst. in the 75th year of her age, Samuel Lemmon.

On Tuesday morning, 5th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Robert Hancock, Jr. and daughter of the late Jeremiah Warder, in the 36th year of her age.

On Monday afternoon, 5th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Hannah Lowrey, in the 59th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 5th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, wife of Mr. Thompson, Gen. Morgan, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 27th ult. at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, Mr. Hezekiah L. Barton, in the 24th year of his age, of Philadelphia. The New York papers will please copy.

Suddenly, in the borough of Princeton, N. J. on the 29th ult. Mr. Jacob Jaques, aged 72 years.

At New York, on Thursday afternoon, 6th inst. in the 75th year of her age, Hester Bellone, wife of Chas. Bellone, and daughter of the late Hester Bellone, of Anthony Traverse, &c. of Philadelphia.

At New York, on the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, Mrs. Lucas, wife of Mr. John Thomas, formerly of this city.

At Columbia, Texas, on the 4th of November last, of bilious fever, Dr. John S. Wallace, formerly of Philadelphia.

At Newtown Falls, state of New York, of acute bilious fever, Stephen Fraser, daughter of Jonathan Merrell, and wife of Mr. Alexander Fraser, aged 22 years 11 months—Resolute, 5 years, and Marcellus, 4 years, children of the above. On the 27th of the same month, were all attacked on one day, and were all at the point of death on the 29th, and on the 30th were dead, wards. I was so affecting scene—one not all of a family were taken away in the space of 3 days and two and two grain a and to their affected parents.

On the 16th ult. at Mount Holly, in this state, Sir Watson's residence, near Gloucester, Anthony, Jun. Esq. Master in Chancery, and Miss Ann Maria Watson. He went out of the house on the 15th inst. but he decease was not to be ascertained. The remains of his body were found on the 17th inst. in the woods, but in assuming the office of person, which died day of December last, in the 43d year of his age, in the last moment of his life, in about all grace.

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

Feb 5, received from	*James Page,*		
J. Bigler,	40	Henry Wicks,	5.00
J. Bigler,	40	Henry Wicks,	5.00
Thomas Rue,	2.00	Hartman Bleight,	2.00
Thomas Rue,	1.00	Hartman Bleight,	2.00
John W. Threadgill,	2.00	J. W. Allen, Esq.	1.00
Martin Dyer, Esq.	2.00	J. W. Allen, Esq.	1.00
Lewis Rutson, Esq.	2.00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2.00
H. Hall, Esq.	2.00	J. M. Hadden, Esq.	2.00
Nathan Rice, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Cushing, Esq.	1.00
Rudolf Mc Cann,	2.00	Wm. Cushing, Esq.	1.00
	February 6.	Henry Cushing, Esq.	1.00
Wm. T. Esq.	2.00	Wm. Cushing, Esq.	1.00
G. A. Lachter,	10.00	Sidney S. Bader, Esq.	2.00
Thomas Phillips, Esq.	2.00		
Thomas Phillips, Esq.	2.00		*February 9.*
Thomas Phillips, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Wood,	5.00
A. Hoodbrel, Esq.	2.50	Shatman Clark,	2.00
A. Hoodbrel, Esq.	2.50	Rudolf Mc Cann,	2.00
Samuel Hood, Esq.	2.00	Robt. H. Niles,	1.00
Samuel Hood, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Wood,	5.00
P. Mc Wharf Campbell,	2.00	Henry Hasenworthen,	2.00
P. Mc Wharf Campbell,	2.00	Henry Hasenworthen,	2.00
D. Harrington, Esq.	2.00	Wm. Wood, Esq. Lippincott & Brothers,	
D. Harrington, Esq.	2.00	C. C. Grigg, Esq.	2.00
Alexander Magee, Esq.	1.00	Wm. Wood,	5.00
Alexander Magee, Esq.	1.00	E. Fenwick Rolls,	5.00
J. Johnson,	5.00	E. Fenwick Rolls,	5.00
J. Johnson,	5.00	John Tiller, Esq.	2.00
C. W. Sendal,	2.00	John Tiller, Esq.	2.00
C. W. Sendal,	2.00		*February 11.*
	February 7.	Levi K. Bell,	1.00
F. G. Hodgson, P. S.	2.00	James M. Davis,	2.00
Wm. Wood, Esq.	5.00	Wm. Wood,	5.00
James Meyer, P. M.	1.00	Bennett Barnes,	1.00
	February 8.	Wm. Wood,	5.00
Joel Hankerd,	1.00		

SALES OF STOCKS.

At the Stock and Exchange Board of Brokers.

1230	shares United States Bank,		2 days
50	do.	Bonus,	10 days
21	do.	Mechanics' Bank,	60
50	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	60
100	do.	Girard Bank,	30
25	do.	Bank,	60
50	do.	Penn. & Mech.	60
100	do.	Farmers & Mech. Bank,	30
50	do.	Commercial Bank,	30
100	do.	Penn Bank Insurance,	10 days
14	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	10 days
100	do.	Schuylkill Bank,	10 days
100	do.	Kentucky Bank,	60
450	do.	Kentucky Bank,	60
100	do.	Bank of Tenn.	60
2640	do.	Del. & Hudson Canal,	10 days
100	do.	Morris Canal,	30
274	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	10 days
50	do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	10 days
50	do.	Penn. Coal,	30
50	do.	County Fire Ins. Co.	30 days
50	do.	Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co.	30

Philadelphia Prices Current.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1836.

Sugar-House	41 45		
do. Hhds	43 46		
do. Tierces	43 46		
do. Barrels	46		
Havana, White			
do. Brown			
Porto Rico			
Rio Grande	17 18½		
Laguira			
Java			
Manilla			
Teneriffe			
Bengal			
Pipe			
Hhd.			
Tierces			
Barrels			
Boxes			
Dandelion			
Chicory			
Ground			
Pepper			
Pimento			
Ginger			
Cassia			
Cloves			
Nutmegs			
Mace			
Saltpetre			
Brimstone			
Alum			
Copperas			
Madder			
Logwood			
Fustic			
Nicaragua			
Camwood			
Redwood			
Brazil			
Peachwood			
Tobacco			
Cigars			
Snuff			
Indigo			
Flaxseed			
Cotton			
Wool			
Hemp			
Bristles			
Feathers			
Hides			
Furs			
Ginseng			
Lead			
Shot			
Iron			
Steel			
Nails			
Spikes			
Tin			
Plates			
Block			
Straits			
Banca			
English			
Copper			
Sheathing			
Bolts			
Pig			
Bar			
Rice			
Candles			
Mould			
Sperm			
Whale			
Lard			
Linseed			
Spirits			
Brandy			
Gin			
Whiskey			
Rum			
Molasses			
Wines			
Port			
Madeira			
Lisbon			
Sherry			
Teneriffe			
Claret			
Champagne			
Hock			
Cognac			
Bordeaux			
Geneva			
Teas			
Hyson			
Young Hyson			
Imperial			
Gunpowder			
Hyson Skin			
Souchong			
Bohea			

Flour, Howard-st.	5 50		
do. City Mills	5 50		
do. Susquehanna	5 50		
do. Baltimore	5 50		
do. Alexandria	5 50		
do. Fredericksburg	5 50		
do. Petersburg	5 50		
do. Richmond	5 50		
do. Georgetown	5 50		
do. Fredericktown	5 50		
do. Pittsburg	5 50		
do. Ohio	5 50		
do. Genesee	5 50		
do. Canal	5 50		
do. Troy	5 50		
do. Rochester	5 50		
do. Ontario	5 50		
do. Hagerstown	5 50		
do. Frederick-town	5 50		
do. Alexandria

THE OLIO

Variety's the spice of Life,
That gives it all its flavour.

From the Trey Budget.

PICNICS.

My note is in the Bunch, and I,
Must let it be presented;
For you o'whom it's sent to me,
Ye gods! how I'm molested.

Here John! what! and Miss Nevertuy,
Did you the bell promote her?
Yes—and she said—" Another day
We shall quite well demote her."

She did! Well, what said Mister Spry,
About his note and story?
Why Sir—he—he—he—I'm all i' my eye,
Till money comes more plenty."

Out—out upon the man—I pray
That batteon would send him reason,
And me—no means my debts to pay
In any decent season.

Here, Sam, go up to Mister Flocks,
And try an answer bring;
And tell him, *I am in the stocks!*
But none shall be quite thrifty.

My note is in the Bunch, and I
Must let it be presented;
Dog Beneath will try
No more to be molested.

FALSE ESTIMATES.—We are overrated by some, and underrated by others. We are rarely rated as what we should be.

LONDON SEWERS.—Those remarkable for beauty are unconscious of their charms, and those who possess none steadily; they are, too, regularly watered, as are the roads with water-tubs in the morning. The advantage of this to the population is incalculable. Those who are accustomed to the west end, "only fancy," a little, narrow, short street, without the slightest beauty, exclaim what a delightful residence for the aristocracy! Besides, the most beautiful parts of London are considered vulgar!

The manner of Watchmen intimating the Hour at Hartwell, in Germany.

VIII.

Past eight o'clock! O, Hermbuch, do thou ponder;
Eight souls in Noah's ark, were living yonder.

IX.

Ye nine o'clock ye brethren, hear it striking
Keep hearts and houses close, to our Saviour's liking.

X.

Now, brethren, hear, the clock is ten and passing:
None rest but such as wait for Christ embracing.

XI.

Eleven is past! still at this hour eleven,
The Lord is calling us from Earth to Heaven.

XII.

Ye brethren, hear, the midnight clock is humming;
At midnight our great Bridegroom will be coming.

I.

Past one o'clock! The day breaks out of darkness;
Great morning Star arising, and lends our brethren

II.

The two! on Jesus was the silent season,
Ye two so many Witchmen; I rise then.

III.

The clock is three! the blessed Three-in-One men,
The law of grace, from body, soul, and spirit.

IV.

The four o'clock, when three makes supplication,
The Lord will be the fourth on that occasion.

V.

Five is the clock! five virgins wise discarded
When five with wedding garments were rewarded.

VI.

The clock is six, and I go off as my custom!
Now, brethren, watch *yourselves for your salvation.*

An Athenian who wanted eloquence, but was very brave, when another had, in a long braided speech promised great affairs, got up and said, "Men of Athens, all that he has said, I will do!"

Liqueurs were invented for the use of Louis XIV. in his old age, when he could scarcely endure existence without a succession of artificial stimulants. By repetition in the prime of life we endure liqueurs.

An Anatomatic Outlaw.—At the late Doncaster races, an unfortunate lad of the small species had his leg fractured by a kick, and was making out lamentations during the time the surgeon was setting it to rights.—"Do not make such a row about a trifle," said the surgeon, "you are not the first lad who has had a leg broken, my boy." "And so the sufferer," that I should have uttered one word of complaint! the figure of Tromos, or any real good thorough lead, had broken half his body in pieces! but to have a leg broken, a small bone broken by a bone of a jackass is really too bad, and more than any respectful sailor can bear without complaining."

Coleridge's Tragedy.—Coleridge was very fond of quoting burlesque distiches: one of his favourites was the letter of one Smart, who had been promoted a hare by a forgetful Watchman: it ran thus:—

"Tell me, thou son of great Cadwallader!
Hast sent the hare? or hast thou swallowed her?"

After the production, and failure of attraction of "Remorse," Coleridge sent "Zapolya" to a manager for his opinion as to its fitness for theatrical representation; his vexed answer was that he knew nothing about it—"It never can be acted; thou, dear Coleridge, swear! I do! I do! like a play *not* written to be acted on Thursday."

Scarlet Geranium—Fudge.—The Baroness de Feud was always angry if an untalented man was introduced to her. A friend one day handed her, presenting as her a young Neapolitan officer of engraving appearance. The lady received him coldly, and looked at, and said a thousand flattering things to the newcomer, whom she took to be a lord. She then turned down with surprise and astonishment; however, as he listened for an hour without once speaking, she at last began to mistrust his science, and asked him such pointed questions that he was obliged to confess that he was the poor man could only utter none nor. Medame de Feud, roused at having thrown away her trouble and her wit, turned towards her friend and said, "In good truth, you remember my guidance, or he thought he should gravely say he bringing a gymnasium: but I must tell you that I was back for answer, supposing that I might never see it again." "Why, then" asked the young man, eager to find a subject, "do you know, the geranium is a flower well dressed in wax. let it assume your eyes, and you will see, gentlemen it we can only extract an insect scent." With these words, she drawing the cheeks of the flower, which had as red as his coat, or as the flower to which he had just been compared.—*Letters from Bologna.*

Force of Imagination.—A few years ago, a celebrated physician, author of an excellent work on the force of imagination, was called upon to add experimental to his theoretical knowledge, made application to the minister of justice to allowed him to be present at proving what he asserted, by an experiment on a criminal condemned to death. The minister listened to with his request, and delivered over to him an assassin, a man who had been born of incorrigible character.—The physician told him that several persons who had taken to an immense in his blood obtained leave of the minister that he should suffer death in some other way than on the scaffold. He had the delight of the public executioner; and that the utmost death he could die would be that of a man in a bath. The patient, charged to the proposal, and counted himself happy in being freed from the public ignominy which he would endure if he have been made of, and repaired to being thus noticed to assist the feelings of his friends and family. At the time appointed, the physician repaired to the prison, and the patient having been extended on a table, he upon bound and every thing being ready, he was slightly pricked under the temple, and a few drops of blood arose with the point of a pin. At the foot contents of the table were four basins, into which the blood of the victim should be received. Scarcely had the first basin been placed there to receive the blood, than the patient cried that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, because would be dying. Soon after the words of the medical man in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood of the patient, which had increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more feebly, and his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the assistance, and the momentary disappearance of the blood and its arose with the point of a pin. At the foot contents of the table were four basins, into which the blood of the victim should be received. Scarcely had the first basin been placed there to receive the blood, than the patient cried that it was his blood that trickled into the basins, because would be dying. Soon after the words of the medical man in attendance in reference to the quality and appearance of the blood of the patient, which had increased the delusion, and he spoke more and more feebly, and his voice was at length scarcely audible. The profound silence which reigned in the assistance, and the momentary disappearance of the blood and its trembling as the operator was about to open the veins, had on the patient the effect of the knife, and he died without having lost a single drop of blood.—*Anecdotes.*

A Safe Calculation.—A young man who came from an to sight or ten dollars per week, and spends but three or four of it in board and lodging and who besides a necessary for comfort and convenience, may lay up from one to two hundred dollars yearly towards the end of ten up for himself a proper time. If the capital required be not large, a few years' hour years he may calculate upon having a snug interest instead of a journey-man. This is one view—obvious to be sure, but not less important.

Another view is, and one which too often escapes the mind of a young man, instead of thus laying up the exact part of his wages, spends it all, or nearly so, besides buying numerous and frivolous articles, or, what is behind playing, or any other species of expensive pursuit, he may easily spend from one to two hundred dollars more for life; and if not brought through such temptations to the Bear Pirates of the galleries, will in all probability terminate his mortal career in some poor house, unpitied and despised. This is a picture, but one of the case equally obvious to the last—and not less true than both of them lose sight of in the race of youth.

The lure to the one, let the other be kept sight of. But from every various course youth will find no surer protection than religion. If they seek and find that, all temporal misery and prosperity will follow, and eternal happiness will be the glorious reward. Part in the pursuit of love, misery of every kind.

Vast is the *Egg-Hatching Ocean of Love.*—Its hatching cells, small and large, are in every part; chambers or cells, arranged on either side of a small passage, in which they open; the doorway, when closed up, is covered with a small piece of wood; some of the chambers the eggs had been newly put in, and they perfectly white; in others, the young birds had gone many changes, tier exhibited a diary relative order; while in others, the embryo having been warmed into life, had shattered its prison, and was emerging through the broken shell. Nothing can be conceive than the process of incubation, which, in fact lills under the eye of every man; and is the principle of the Egyptian hatching ovens, in which a herd accomplishes performs the office of the hen, as is generally understood; yet I could not behold without admiration a thick stratum of eggs, spread open by natures life fluid, bursting into consciousness instinct, telling against each other, reaching, opening, and finally, sang each act organized and succeeding being. As soon as the chickens are out of the shell, they are carefully removed into the peasants, which is divided into numerous compartments by small ranges of earth from whence, when a few days older, they are drilled off into small companies. The passage, at the time of our visit was filled with chickens, of which there must have been many thousands, not more than one day old, chirping, moving about, and nestling against each other. Rooms placed in nurseries, like strips of canvas in a brook, enabled us to traverse the several compartments. In the last of these advancement exile, in which an equal temperature is maintained by fires of dung, considerable a sufficient heat to the brooding rooms by apertures in the floor. Few persons can endure, for any length of time, the atmosphere of these ovens. We were glad to make our escape; and, on the outside of the building, observed that the part Arab's handsome present, we found the sixteen hundred Cairo, at a moderate computation. Respecting the process, many erroneous ideas are prevalent in Europe. It has been asserted that the ovens, as it is termed, at known only to the inhabitants of a few villages in the Delta, who dispersing themselves over the country in search, understand the management of such eggs as are entrusted to their care; but there is no secret in the matter; and the eggs are thus hatched by the inhabitants of all parts of Egypt. In the ovens we accompanied ground of the adjacent village of Berembal, containing five thousand eggs; so that, should they all take, one hundred thousand chickens will be produced in twenty-one days; or one million seven hundred thousand per annum: supposing, that the ovens go on without intermission. Two hundred smaller ones, kept in constant operation, will produce a similar batch, in the year three hundred and forty millions of chickens! so that were this practice of the ovens known in England, it would very speedily reduce the price of poultry.—*Asbee's Egypt.*

The descriptions, from Bilmark's Journal, of the nature and formation of Coal will probably be new to many:—

"The immense beds of bituminous coal found in the valley of the Herrin," fill the mind with wonder and surprise, as it reflects on the vast forests of vitrescent and sendstone, coal the whole seven had accumulated plants required in their formation—Age after age, successive growths of plants, springing up in the same region, were entombed beneath thick strata of shale to the depth of more than a thousand feet. Then beneath the whole lay the bed of an ocean floored with coal; and. Indications of coal are found at intervals across the great valley, from the Alleghany to the Rocky Mountains. It is found near the mouth of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, and while at doubt, may be found thereafter in the extensive territory depasses, with from the substratum of the Rocky Mountains as far coral and northern parts of the western states. An law down as New Madrid on Mississippi, coal was taken up from beneath the bed of the river, by the great earthquake of 1811—a sufficient proof of its continuation in the most deepened part of the great valley.

That coal is of vegetable origin, no one who has read much on the subject, or personally examined the coal beds, will now deny. That was, when it was once dee d a peculiar mineral product, formed in the earth in the same manner as the same stone with the rocks that surround it. The prod-ct of its chemical ana ysis, being altogether vegetable, as the artificial formation of coal from wood by the James Hall, have removed all doubt upon the subject. Not only mystery now a—how such vast quantities of vegetable matter could be accumulated and preserved on the spot where they were buried. That they grew in growth in the earth, and not exposed to the cool, is a mere certain from the perfect state in which the most delicate leaves and stems are preserved. Had they been transported by currents of water, and especially from any distance, it would be impossible that they should not have received some damage. The closest attention to the most delicate fibres of the leaf is exhibited at present, as many of the plants are of those families which now grow in the same climate; and as the laws of nature never change, the may be deemed a correct inference."

Before we quitted Trajano, I witnessed one of those awful acts of superstition-devotion so common in this country. I was riding (other early in the morning), upon the bank of the Canvey, when I saw a group of some half dozen persons descending to the river's brink. The water was here more than knee-deep. Stopping my horse to see what was going on, I observed one of the party carrying in his arms a child. The victim was a cute somewhat above the middle size, of a most interesting appearance, and in vigorous health. He stood upon the bank of the river, and looked at the water for a few minutes, as if fascinated a la ge earthen jar upon his shoulders. Although the water was deep, the child stood upon the bank and entered the river. He stepped off the bank, where the water was about three feet in depth, and then proceeded from sinking. The Brahmins bolded their arms and looked steadily at the infant, neither of them moving to him from destruction nor to expedite his death. He, however, soon ceased struggling, as if in prayer. The surface of the water was unruffled, except where it was broken by the motion of the body, and seemed as an apt emblem of that apathy with which those unfortunate creatures were accustomed to look upon an irremediable misfo tune. The man made several efforts to lift the jar, which was full of water, upon his head, to commit his abominable sacrifice. Finding that he could not succeed in this, he placed it on the bank, and, with the assistance of a stranger, succeeded in getting it upon the head of his victim. The child was then held under the water by the two men, and, being forced to the bottom of the river, was kept there by the jar, which was empty, and partially fractured, only again to be held to the bottom through the continued efforts of the murderers, the wretched sufferer never once attempted to struggle with his fate, but remained as if resigned to die was evident to the last moment. Seeing that expedition was necessary, I rode on to the village to the Brahmins to break the empty jar; but those words were unintelligible to the inhabitants of the place. My expostulations. At length, one of the bystanders, more humane than the rest, gladdened my heart by the empty vessel, and the wretched victim sank; a few bubbles rose to the surface, and all was over. I however him, without leaving a visible memorial of that dreadful scene, but the body of the child. In this case; and *I hold it* said, that his wife expressed no sorrow for the loss of a sister: for, as the child's body had been probably taken by alligators, and she, according to prescribed form, she was sacred the necessity of not a death; consequently, indeed, that she had not had no tear, not even a sigh.—*Journal of Travels in India.*

Indian Dominion.—One peculiarity strikes a stranger immediately on his arrival in India—I mean the visited by Europeans: all the mists, chains, tables, &c. placed at the distance of a foot from the wall. A very necessary precaution in a country abounding with cockroaches and white ants. Every article of every apartment is painted with dots, and the whole room is plied with glue. Servants clad in glowing white garments, and with their heads wrapped round with gold and of a very long jerkin, accustomed to salutations and prostrations, are in attendance. Each servant has the multitude of domestics who think themselves privileged to roam at their pleasure in the house, and contribute to fill and enrich the most extravagant European perfectly dependent upon his servants. Every one has a number of servants, and could not live without them; and accustomed to see a number of lazy fellows about the house, he would consider it a mark of poverty to be waited upon by a single servant. Nothing can be rather mortifying to the stranger than the extreme attention with which the higher orders of servants look down upon their humble brethren; their refusal to eat or smoke with them, or to touch anything that has been touched by the latter. It would be highly disrespectful in any of the upper servants to appear at the gate of the house, or into without their turbans, or any other garment usually worn, but they are accustomed quite superfluous by the orders of masters, and they never seem to be ashamed of their dress, or the meanness of their duties, of the monography of their appearance.—*Ib.*

The Press.—The discovery of printing has changed all social conditions: the press, a machine which ran would fill a box formed a new one. Its voice is call; it is nothing else than the word, the first of all powers—the word created the universe. Uniquely the word is man particularization of the human infirmity—it will and evil, good, till our fellow-men receive of the original poetry.—*Blackwood.*

Patent.—I am acquainted with a great many very good wives, notable, and economical, that they make a man every thing but *happy*—and I know a good many wives, who are not, and men, and pay, and out of, and are as accomplished that they have no time to be agreeable, and no time to be useful. Fictions, and fashion, and every thing but agreeableness and goodness, can be had for money; but as there is no market where we can purchase a real engaging companion, and christian virtues, are to be bought, nothing is to pay the before do not offered by to provide them at home.—*H. More.*

From the Ladies' Companion for 1838.

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN.

We know of no place under the broad heavens—we know no circumstances in which the influence of women may not exist, either to be and which is either a blessing or a curse—a joy or a sorrow. She shares the throne of monarchs, and of course their influence; and in many instances, woman herself has swayed the sceptre of a kingdom. In such case, the happiness of many of millions hang on her fiat. Fortune and fame, power and the scaffold, alike minister her bidding. Christianity, with all its blessings, follows in her steps. Art, letters, science, and prosperity adorn her reign, and make glad the nation; no vice, licentiousness and cruelty can influence her mighty sway over the hearts of her subjects. We ought one many examples of women who have held unquestioned places upon earth, and made or marred the fortunes of nations, as well as individuals; but is far for me, a melancholy list, and we can only say, when influence is accumulated and so perverted—ills, my soul enter then not into their society! Unto their assembly mine honor let not thou to unite.

Instances are not wanting, too, and they are noble ones, where the influence of women has been exerted wise, powerful and salutary, through the medium of her own pure heart. We know only to name the names of Vere, Taylor, Sherwood, Kennedy, and others, to feel how much the female press of country is to be owing to women many souls to Jesus. We love to read upon such characters, we love to think that so much good has caused their extended efforts, and to inquire the holy harvests of good that may have been sown. And while paying a just meed to excellence, acknowledging, gratitude, amiety Mrs. Fry, should never be forgotten. Not content with visiting the prisons, and ministering to the wants of the wretched she seems the prison doors, gave heartlessly among the prisoners, and the profligate, and by the light of the dark regions of despair and guilt, and confutes to the hearts of the convicts, a pardon, a deliverance, a race of Jesus.

But it is needless to multiply examples. Every day's experience and observation, may convince us of the powerful influence which the members of mother, sister, daughter, friend—in fortune, fame, honors, and happiness. How is given to man the better angel to dissuade him from vice, to stimulate him to virtue, to console him in affliction, and to bless him; and when in the exercise of these gentle and holy offices, she is the true woman. We have known her meekness, her gentleness, her patience, and her loveliness of character, shine forth in the midst of the sobbing vice and awakening virtue, when all other influences were powerless. We have seen her bend over the pale cheek of sickness, and watch with unwearied assiduity the weary hours of a suffering husband, or the pleasing answers of an amiable daughter. We have seen her kneel beside the bed of the dying, and point the tears and dignified, and lovely of the earth, who, many of the fairest and brightest of earth with approbation and blandishment, turned from him with contempt and disgust.

Vice as to be discountenanced in all its forms.—Virtue is to be encouraged in all its forms.—Every influence they exert over the other sex. The gentleness, the purity, the love, the devotedness of woman, the accuracy of the refined and elegant, and receive from her its purest impress. We have known the strongest minds to the decision of a female friend, and the pleasing answers of an amiable daughter. We have known the proudest spirits to bow down beneath the tears of a wife, and a heart-stricken wife. We have seen the passionate man subdued at the decision of a female friend. We have known her meekness, her gentleness, her patience, and her loveliness of character, shine forth in the midst of the sobbing vice and awakening virtue, when all other influences were powerless. We have seen her bend over the pale cheek of sickness, from which she only recovered in order to take light, and joy, and life to her friends, of the cause of her departure. On seeing her return, we have heard her kneel beside the bed of the dying, and point the servant-hall every day with the heavenly hope to be only, that by her influence there regularly—the servants having all been called to attend—the chaplain read prayers from a common book for the ensuing week. Well this plan is now carried into effect in many families, and where it is not, and in the exercise of these gentle and holy offices, she is the true woman. We have known her meekness, her gentleness, her patience, and her loveliness of character, shine forth in the midst of the sobbing vice and awakening virtue, when all other influences were powerless. We have seen her bend over the pale cheek of sickness, from which she only recovered in order to take light, and joy, and life to her friends, of the cause of her departure. On seeing her return, we have heard her kneel beside the bed of the dying, and point the tears and dignified, and lovely of the earth, who, many of the fairest and brightest of earth with approbation and blandishment, turned from him with contempt and disgust.

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THE SILK CULTURIST.

Varieties of the White Mulberry.

The white Mulberry is one not known by its fruit. Two varieties bear white berries, one red and another black, and two more have been known to bear different kinds of fruit on the same tree.

Method of having Seed.

As the fruit ripens in the trees, should the shakers every morning, and the fruit that falls gathered with that which may have fallen the day before. Put the fruit in a tub and press and rub it till the berries are completely reduced into a consistent mass. Then add water, and be washed in water until the pulp is completely separated from the seed. Put the seed in a sieve to drain, the water must be repeatedly changed, and in pouring off the dirty water, the seeds will be carried away. Be careful to escape, as it is not good. When the seed is thus perfectly cleansed, spread it on sheets of paper or on cloths in the shade to dry. When *perfectly dry*, it should be put up in bags, and hung in a dry place, or be kept were they would not produce fermentation. Mr. Lathrop's Address.

Mode of Testing Seed.

Soak it in *hot* water a few hours, when the seed will sink to the bottom, and the light and worthless will continue to float on the surface, the latter must be thrown away as a will vegetate.

Preparation and Time of Sowing.

1. To sow an ounce of seed, prepare a bed 50 feet long and 4 feet broad. Manure it well with a compost composed of one-third stable manure, one-third ashes, and one-third decomposed leaves from the woods, and spade it over to the depth of 12 inches. Then rake off the bed off in drills 12 inches apart, for 4 of an inch deep, and sow the seed in the drills as thick as possible, or perhaps; sower with rich mould, press the mould down with the back of the rake, and proceed to come into contact with the earth; and should the weather be dry, water the bed in the evening, and it will soon in promoting the germination of the seed, and the rapid growth of the plants.

2. The best time for sowing the seed is from the first to the middle of May, but if the season be favorable situations, it may be sown as the beginning of April. The seed should not be sown too early, for the cold period with the young plants. If sown in the middle of May, the plants will be much better hardened, as to offer something like a guaranty to their not being destroyed by the late frosts, and from the benefiting effects of the winter's frosts mellowing the soil. Sow the seed in drills as directed before, lay off as above directed in drills, and sow same as before.

Should it not be convenient to sow on the early days of May, sow from the 10th to the 20th of May, or in the *first week of August*; your bed to be thrown off, and the seed sown in drills as directed before, with the spade, two or three times, and pulverized and mellowed. Then rake off the bed in drills as directed before, and be sure to keep clean of weeds, the ground to be stirred occasionally with the hoe, and the frequent sowing of a weak solution of soot and water, diluted lime, or ashes and water, will be found to be very beneficial and in dry weather, twice a week in addition with water. Keep the ground free from weeds, and by pressing plants the few season. The watering should be done in the evening, and by the frequent use of concealing and forcing cover, you may urge your plants so far forward, as to be fit for transplanting the stronger ones into nursery beds the ensuing spring and summer, and by the 1st of July, or 15th at the latest when fine, if not in the ground while, in drills, which will be found to be the best way, if the soil be moist, and treated as directed above, will be sufficiently strong to be removed to their final rows, and to be kept covering. The first of the rose ripens about the 1st of July.

The seed should be soaked forty-eight hours in a solution of soot and water, diluted lime, or ashes and water, rolled in plaster and then sowed in drills as directed before, and covered in.

The first winter the plants should not be covered with any protection, except a little straw or evergreen boughs through the severe cold of January or February. Planting will also be found to be very beneficial in the spring, as the black frosts come, and kept on until the middle of May, when they may be taken off entirely, so as not to expose the plants too suddenly to the sun, and to be replaced on them in the first days of spring. In covering the plants, care must be taken not to smother them.

3. The second year, if not removed before, the plants must be treated as directed the first year, but the rows must be prepared as for any other crop. The ragged ends of the roots to be cut off at planting, and the plants must be planted 12 inches apart in rows three feet apart, and the ground kept clean with the hoe. As before, the earth must be kept open and free from weeds, by the frequent use of the hoe, and by the occasional forking over.

It may be laid down as a general rule, that the plants when a foot and a half high are fit to be transplanted into nursery beds, and when they are in such growing state, without injuring the constitution of the plant, and the plants should be a little short, and the transplanting of them, the roots should be a little short, and the ragged ends of the roots to be cut off, as directed by the hoe, should be cut off.

4. The third year the plants are to be planted out into hedges, if in nurse ery beds as soon as the plants are a foot and a half high, they will be found to be very good and more good each month the one the better, to be planted out as rapidly as they can be, as they are not as rapidly succeeded; the noble hosts as was just going to be planted out, and the plants are to be set in double rows, but not having found by a name very distantly, apart, in the rows, and the plants to be set in the row of his foreign friend." This led to an inquiry from the Frenchman, who wished to find out of the room, instead of being walked up to a person of the name, he was shown into a room, where the Greek's courage; he stood the laughs and sneers of the company, and when the joke was at last overcome was forgiveness, and he very composedly inquired for the gentleman he had come to see. Mr. Mercer was not ultimately so fortunate as from his name, a circumstance which might have required. He got two wives indeed, but they proved to be without fortune, and he is reported to have so repented of the connexion, that he was obliged to leave the country, as he could not live with his own wife.

It is no unusual thing for a married foreigner to make an English wife his stepping stone to fortune, to get a little money with her. The chances are that a foreigner will marry a woman who has more than the brass of the affair. If she is troublesome, it is only going back to the Continent, and the English woman and without the English wife. I have myself known three cases of that kind; and, although to say, the latter, as it intended to make no mention of their respective names, name all three from different countries. The one was an Italian, another a French woman, and the third a German. The Italian managed best: he continued to hook up the business, and to reside the partner. The Italian wife, who is by far the prettiest of the two, lives at the expense of the English one, and sometimes pays her a sentimental visit, and is very kind to the Anglo-Indian children.—The German took advantage of the English woman's indignation on hearing of the previous marriage, and returned, in some of the late a protestations of forgiveness, a favourable decree, which left him in possession of the best part of the English fortune. The Frenchman mismanaged the affair; and was obliged to run for it; and I do not know how matters have been settled; found on like to keep those things quiet, or we should hear of many more,—for they are now of almost daily occurrence. It is indeed generally asserted in Paris that Prince Paskiewitz Wankiewitz will never visit the country in order to marry a rich widow, now that she is a widow, and certainly proved his objection in his eyes; the illustrious would always say, that it was the only virtue in the lady's eyes.

I could fill volumes with accounts of foreign adventurers and undergo as Fortune has been in every-only time to give a couple of characteristic sketches of Anglo-Indian conduct and manners.

A lady of some poverty, as for advanced in years as to be not very far from the wrecks of ordinary mortal and gallantry, was induced by her friend to settle at Florence, where she had relations friend, in order to get over some family differences that for a time rendered her stay in England unpleasant. On her arrival in the Etruscan capital a young Italian nobleman was introduced to her, who offered his assistance in every way in his power, and with a great deal of politeness. The lady received the attentions of the nobleman, and certainly proved from the first very civil; but it so happened that it was always by some chance or other, called exactly at dinner time, when the whole suite of rooms were invited him to stay, getting used to the regular attendance, she left off inviting him, and he then invited himself; and when, at last, dressed in a somewhat more fine clothes than usual, declaring that dinners, and all such trifles, were unnecessary on his account, and that he should be considered himself regularly established, not merely for dinner, but for tea, and supper, and every thing else. He was offered to be a liberal assistant for profit, and the lady found that on an acre of good fruit would produce a profit of four times the amount.

Rope fruit also contributes greatly to health. I have known a family of children exempt from many of the dangerous diseases of infancy, by the frequent use of ripe fruit, who have much occasion for a physician. Rope fruit is good in both old and young, for fevers, cholera, and various other ills which flesh is heir to. Rope fruit is also the best food for invalids, and essential to our happiness. This is a change in diet, and a change of air, that I prescribe for my patients when they cannot otherwise do so. Some for rope fruit, many varieties, and the best of them are to be had at the Nurseries of Messrs. Prince & Co., Flushing, Long Island.

AUCTION & COMMISSION HOUSE,
By Wm. Monigomery,
CHICAGO—ILLINOIS.

National Bread and Cake Manufactory,
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No. 128 Market St. N. E. corner of 6th. Up-Stairs.
JOHN ON & DUPLAINE, keeping for the above establishment, a large assortment of Fancy Cakes, Preserves, Bread and Biscuits, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Also, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Ice Cream, Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c. furnished to order at short notice. Parties wishing to have Cakes baked at their own houses, can have the same done at the above establishment. Also, Cakes, Pies, Puddings, Ice Cream, Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c. furnished to order at short notice. Parties wishing to have Cakes baked at their own houses, can have the same done at the above establishment.

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A Honor of Entertainment for the Sick, &c.
DR. CHURCHILL'S celebrated Vegetable Pills, are a purgative, stomachic, and tonic, and are recommended to the public as a safe and effectual remedy for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Colds, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Gout, Scrofula, Scurvy, Erysipelas, Piles, Female Complaints, Fevers, Dropsy, Jaundice, Worms, Fits, Nervousness, Debility, Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, and Joints, Weakness, Lowness of Spirits, Nervous Affections, Tremors, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Cramps, Colic, Pains in the Stomach, Bowels, and Limbs, Obstructions, Impurities of the Blood, and all Diseases arising from a disordered Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bowels, or Blood. Prepared and sold by Dr. CHURCHILL, Physician and Surgeon, No. 120 Fulton-st. New-York. Price 25 cents per box. Sold also by Agents throughout the United States, Canada, and the West Indies.

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LADIES' FANCY SHOE STORE,
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RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies of the city that he has on hand a splendid assortment of the most fashionable boots and shoes, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of the very best morocco and workmanship, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of the very best morocco and workmanship, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of the very best morocco and workmanship, which he will sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of the very best morocco and workmanship, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

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THE Subscribers have been extensively engaged in the sale and manufacture of Platform Scales for the last 15 years, and offer them for sale on the most reasonable terms. They are calculated for both stationary and portable purposes, and are warranted to be correct. Those who have purchased of the subscribers and have used them for a number of years, can testify to their durability. They are constructed of iron, and are not liable to get out of order. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves, at the manufactory, No. 216 North Second-st. above Callowhill, Philadelphia.
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JUDSON HERBERT, No. 153, North Sixth street, between Race and Vine, has constantly on hand a large assortment of the above articles, which he will sell to the public, but he has constructed the Manufacturing Establishment, and is now prepared to manufacture to order, Shirts and Drawers, of every description, of the best quality, and at the shortest notice. Persons wishing to purchase will please call and examine for themselves, at the manufactory, No. 153, North Sixth street, between Race and Vine.
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HAVE just received from New York, at 104 Market-st. a large and handsome assortment of Silks, Merinoes and Merino Shawls, which they will sell at the lowest prices. Also, a large assortment of Irish Linens, Diapers, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Crapes, Bombazines, Cambrics, Muslins, Ginghams, Prints, Flannels, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Laces, Edgings, Insertings, Threads, Cotton, Worsted, Silk and Linen Tapes, Bindings, Suspenders, Combs, Brushes, Pins, Needles, Thimbles, Scissors, Knives, Razors, Razor Straps, Pocket Books, Purses, Wallets, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awls, Shoe Knives, Lasts, Boot Trees, Shoe Brushes, Blacking, Shoe Ties, Shoe Buckles